



MARATHON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGENDA

Date & Time of Meeting: **Thursday, April 15, 2021, at 4:00 p.m.**

Meeting Location: **WebEx/Courthouse Assembly Room, B-105, 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI**

Committee Members: Kurt Gibbs Chair; Craig McEwen, Vice-Chair; Matt Bootz; Tim Buttke; Randy Fifrick; Sara Guild, Jacob Langenhahn, Alyson Leahy, John Robinson, E.J. Stark

Marathon County Mission Statement: *Marathon County Government serves people by leading, coordinating, and providing county, regional, and statewide initiatives. It directly or in cooperation with other public and private partners provides services and creates opportunities that make Marathon County and the surrounding area a preferred place to live, work, visit, and do business. (Last updated: 12-20-05)*

Executive Committee Mission Statement: *The Executive Committee of the Marathon County Board exists for the purpose of implementing the County's Strategic Plan by coordinating policy formation among the Committees, and providing leadership for all County Board policies through supervision of Administrative staff.*

The meeting site identified above will be open to the public. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health directives, Marathon County encourages Executive Committee members and the public to attend this meeting remotely. Instead of attendance in person, Committee members and the public may attend this meeting by **telephone conference**. If Committee members or members of the public cannot attend remotely, Marathon County requests that appropriate safety measures, including adequate social distancing, be utilized by all in-person attendees. Persons wishing to attend the meeting by phone may call into the **telephone conference beginning five (5) minutes prior to the start time indicated above using the following number:**

Phone #: 1-408-418-9388 Access Code: 146 159 7938

When you enter the telephone conference, **PLEASE PUT YOUR PHONE ON MUTE!**

- 1. Call Meeting to Order**
- 2. Public Comment (15 Minutes)**
- 3. Approval of the March 11 and March 18, 2021 Executive Committee Meeting Minutes**
- 4. Policy Issues for Discussion and Possible Action**
 - A. Phosphorus Management - Fenwood Creek Watershed Pilot project – Recommendation by Environmental Resource Committee that the County Seek State Funding for the Project through 2021-2023 State Budget
 - B. Review of Standing Committee Meeting Recording Options
 - C. State Budget Priorities from each Standing Committee
- 5. Operational Functions Required by Statute, Ordinance, or Resolution**
- 6. Educational Presentations/Outcome Monitoring Reports**
 - A. Overview of revised City-County Information Technology Commission Intergovernmental and Operating Agreements
- 7. Next Meeting Date & Time, Location, Announcements and Future Agenda Items:**
 - A. Committee members are asked to bring ideas for future discussion and educational presentations for the County Board.
 - B. Next Meeting: **Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 4:00 p.m.**

8. Adjournment

**Any person planning to attend this meeting who needs some type of special accommodation in order to participate should call the County Clerk's Office at 715-261-1500 one business day before the meeting.*

SIGNED Chair Kurt Gibbs
Presiding Officer or Designee _____

FAXED TO: Wausau Daily Herald, City Pages,
FAXED TO: and Other Media Groups
FAXED BY: T. Ranallo
FAXED DATE: 4/9/2021
FAXED TIME: 4:30 pm

NOTICE POSTED AT COURTHOUSE
BY: T. Ranallo
DATE: 4/9/2021
TIME: 4:30 pm



MARATHON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 4:00 p.m.

Courthouse Assembly Room, B-105, 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI

Members	Present/Web-Phone	Absent
Chair Kurt Gibbs	X	
Vice Chair Craig McEwen	X	
Matt Bootz	Phone	
Tim Buttke	W	
Sara Guild	W	
Jacob Langenhahn	Phone	
Alyson Leahy	W	
John Robinson	W	
EJ Stark	W	
Randy Ffrrick	W	

Also Present: Lance Leonhard, Jason Hake, Scott Corbett, Valerie Carrillo, and Toshia Ranallo.

VIA Web or Phone: Sandi Cihlar, Ka Lo, Jean Mask, Kim Trueblood, Mike Puerner, John Happli, and six unidentified callers.

1. Call Meeting to Order

Meeting was called to order by Chair Kurt Gibbs at 4:00 p.m.

2. Public Comment (15 Minutes) – None

3. MOTION BY LANGENHAHN; SECOND BY BUTTKE TO APPROVE THE FEBRUARY 11, 2021, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES. MOTION CARRIED.

4. Policy Issues for Discussion and Possible Action

- A.** Discussion of proposal to include Comprehensive Plan Objective 3.8 – Ensure Marathon County is an Open, Inclusive, and Diverse Place to Live and Work – Into the Strategic Plan

Discussion:

Vice Chair McEwen emphasized the importance of the Comprehensive Plan Objective 3.8, and recommends this objective be inserted into the Strategic Plan.

Action:

MOTION BY ROBINSON; SECOND BY LEAHY TO INCLUDE IN THE STRATEGIC PLAN, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OBJECTIVE 3.8 (WITH ONE MODIFICATION TO OUTCOME MEASURE 1, TO CHANGE “POLICY” TO “PLAN”). MOTION CARRIED.

Follow-up:

Forward to county board for the March 18th educational meeting.

- B.** Roll Call Vote Request - When Meeting via WebEx (Robert Rules of Order)

Discussion:

Corporation Counsel Scott Corbett discussed procedures to be used if a roll call vote is requested.

Follow-up:

No follow up needed.

- C.** Items to be Reviewed at Rules of Review Committee

Discussion:

Chair Gibbs will be formulating a Rules of Review Committee to be approved at the July County Board meeting. He encouraged supervisors to contact him if they have interest in serving on the committee. Below are topics to be discussed by the Rules of Review Committee.

- Continuation of virtual meetings
- Recording and preserving committee meetings
- The authority of subordinate bodies to adopt resolutions, etc. (Board of Health, Diversity Affairs Committee)
- Membership requirement for the Board of Health and Social Services Committees

- Evaluate non-standing committees recommended by County Board Size Task Force
- Planning Commission roles and responsibilities

Follow-up:

Chair Gibbs encouraged supervisors to provide input on anything else they would like discussed.

D. Rules of Review Committee Member Interest

Discussion:

See above.

E. County Board Supervisor Education & Development Plan

Discussion:

Chair Gibbs encouraged input from the committee members for training and education they see valuable for their own and the full Board's development. Suggestions were to include the value in the committee system. Outlining work assigned, how items are placed on agendas, and their roles and responsibilities. It was mentioned that the WI Counties Association, the WI League of Municipalities, and the WI Institute for Public Policy are great resources to access webinars to be used as training tools. It was also suggested to develop an onboarding/orientation program for first term supervisors and to urge them to routinely attend county committee meetings.

Follow-up:

Supervisors to reach out to Chair Gibbs for committee appointment interest and agenda topics.

F. Discussion of the Governor's Proposed Budget and how it Impacts Marathon County Government and Consideration of Next Steps over which this Committee has Policy Oversight Responsibility

Discussion:

Standing Committee items supported and moved forward:

Infrastructure Committee

- General Transportation Aids
- Local Multimodal Transportation Program - bike paths – \$75 million
- Broadband Expansion – primary utility for everyone to have access - \$200 million to put in for grant funding; American Recovery Act Funds will also be used for broadband projects

Health & Human Services Committee

- Aging and Disability Resource Centers
- Social Services – child protective care
- Health dept. vaccine rollout
- Mental health due to COVID-19

Supervisor Bootz explained the Public Safety committee has not had a chance to meet yet but identified the following items to bring to the next meeting.

- Youth Justice
- Appointing additional district attorneys
- Technology upgrades

HR & Finance Committee

- Increase revenue (shared revenue, general transportation aid)

Board of Health

- Public health (child services, Medicaid expansion)

ERC Chair Jacob Langenhahn identified the following:

- County Conservation Staffing and Cost Sharing Grants
- Targeted Runoff Management
- Stewardship Reauthorization

EEEDC

- Broadband
- UW-Extension (increase in agriculture positions)
- Workforce Development

Chair Gibbs suggested scheduling a meeting with legislatures to dialogue and vocalize these items. It was suggested to create a joint resolution identifying the priorities with specifics on how each item impacts Marathon County and how they link to our Strategic Plan.

It was suggested that county administration be present at the State Joint Finance Committee hearings and our priorities should also be communicated to legislators at that time. Chair Gibbs indicated there will listening sessions in Rhinelander and Eau Claire and he will attend upon availability.

Follow-up:

Chair Gibbs challenges each standing committee to have in depth conversations to identify how each priority listed above impacts the citizens of Marathon County.

5. Operational Functions Required by Statute, Ordinance, or Resolution – None

6. Educational Presentations/Outcome Monitoring Reports – None

7. Next Meeting Date & Time, Location, Announcements and Future Agenda Items:

A. Next Meeting: Thursday, April 8 2021, at 4:00 p.m.

8. Adjournment

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS TO DISCUSS, MOTION BY MCEWEN; SECOND BY LANGENHAHN TO ADJOURN THE MEETING. MEETING ADJOURNED AT 5:14P.M.

Respectfully submitted by,

Toshia Ranallo



MARATHON COUNTY SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

Thursday, March 18, 2021, at 6:30 p.m.
Courthouse Assembly Room, B-105, 500 Forest Street, Wausau WI

Members	Present/Web-Phone	Absent
Chair Kurt Gibbs	X	
Vice Chair Craig McEwen	X	
Matt Bootz	Phone	
Tim Buttke	Phone	
Sara Guild		Excused
Jacob Langenhahn	Phone	
Alyson Leahy	Phone	
John Robinson	Phone	
EJ Stark	Phone	
Randy Fifrick	Phone	

Also Present: Lance Leonhard, Jason Hake, Scott Corbett, Patrick Bacher, Michael Puerner
VIA Web or Phone: Sandi Cihlar, William Harris, Jean Mask

1. Call Meeting to Order

Meeting was called to order by Chair Kurt Gibbs at 6:30 p.m.

2. Public Comment – None

3. Policy Issues for Discussion and Possible Action – None

4. Operational Functions Required by Statute, Ordinance, or Resolution

- A. Resolution - Opposition To The Recommended Changes Relative To The Federal Metropolitan And Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards

Discussion:

Chair Gibbs explains the proposed modification of the population threshold relative to Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards and the potential impact it may have on the City of Wausau-Village of Weston area. Gibbs further explains that the period for public comment on the proposed modification ends on Friday, March 19, 2021. Supervisors discuss the potential adverse impacts of this modification.

Action:

- B. **MOTION BY ROBINSON; SECOND BY LANGENHAHN TO MOVE THE RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES RELATIVE TO THE FEDERAL METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA STANDARDS TO THE COUNTY BOARD. MOTION CARRIED.**

Follow-up:

Forward to county board for the educational meeting to be held tonight.

5. Educational Presentations/Outcome Monitoring Reports – None

6. Next Meeting Date & Time, Location, Announcements and Future Agenda Items:

- A. Next Meeting: Thursday, April 8 2021, at 4:00 p.m.

7. Adjournment

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS TO DISCUSS, MOTION BY MCEWEN; SECOND BY FIFRICK TO ADJOURN THE MEETING. MEETING ADJOURNED AT 6:38 P.M.



MARATHON COUNTY

**Pay for Performance: An innovative approach
on the use of MDV funds and meet Fenwood Creek Goals
by Patrick Bula and Paul Daigle**



Conservation, Planning,
& Zoning Department

Innovative use of MDV funds

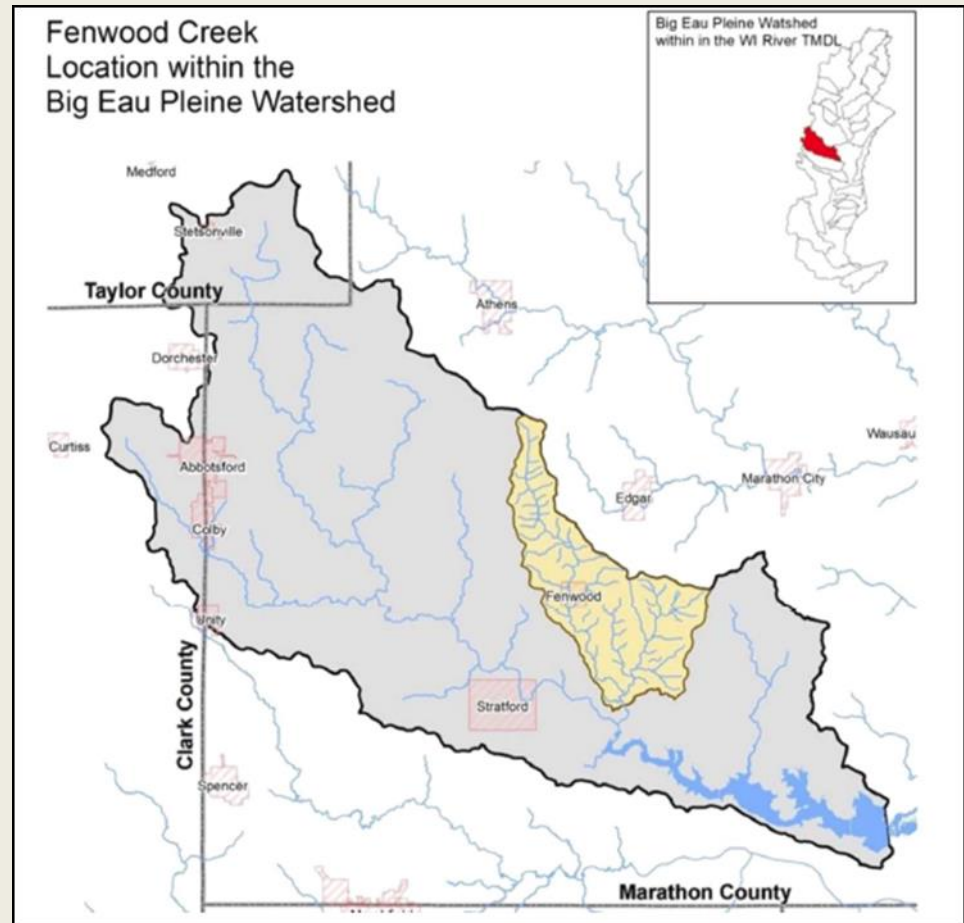
- Overview of a new approach to move farmers from good to great managers of the land
- Moves beyond Ag performance standards and prohibitions
- Provide ecosystem services incentive for implementation of superior management systems
- This presentation assumes you have a basic understanding of the MDV program

The Fenwood Creek Watershed



Conservation, Planning,
& Zoning Department

- 39 square miles (24,958 acres) flows into the Big Eau Pleine (BEP) reservoir
- 65% of the watershed area is utilized as agricultural cropland
- The Challenge: Support farming while mitigating environmental impacts of soil sedimentation and nutrient runoff
- Can we have Fish and Cheese?



Land Management



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& Zoning Department



Water Quality



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& Zoning Department



- Low dissolved oxygen levels, high algae concentrations, and fish kills have occurred since the reservoir construction in 1937.

- EPA designated the Big Eau Pleine River watershed as a 303D impaired water body due to the impacts from excessive phosphorus runoff.





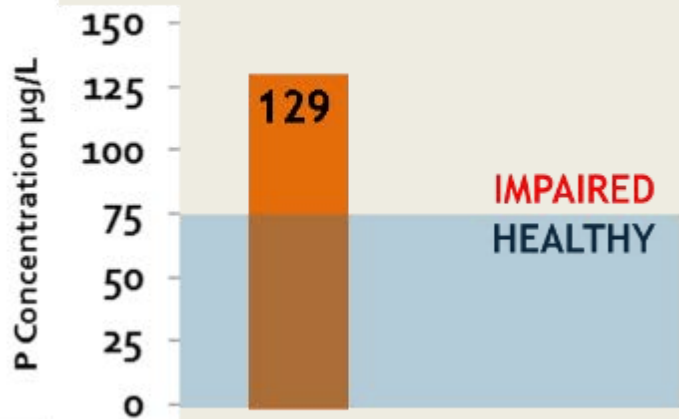
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Goals for the Fenwood Watershed

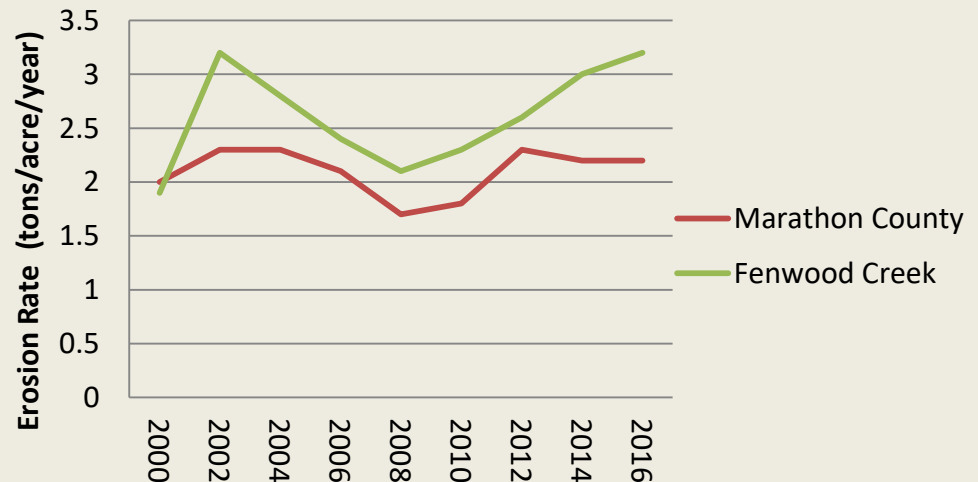
- Lower the average Phosphorus Index from 4.8 to 2.6 (lbs./acre/year)
- Reduce the average soil loss rate from 3.1 to 1.7 (tons/acre/year)
- Bring down the average instream Phosphorus concentrations from 129 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 75 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (45% reduction)

Phosphorus Concentration in Fenwood Creek

2010-2013 May-Oct Median TP ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



Average Annual Soil Erosion Rates



Goals for the Fenwood Watershed



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& Zoning Department

Baseline Phosphorus and Soil Sediment Delivery Estimates for 14,600 acres cropland in Fenwood Creek

Pollutant	Phosphorus	Soil Sediment
Current Weighted Watershed Average	4.8 Phosphorus Index	3.1 tons/acre/year
Proposed Weighted Watershed Average	2.6 Phosphorus Index	1.7 tons/acre/year
Current Total Estimated Loading	70,080 pounds/year	45,260 tons/year
Proposed load reduction per Plan	31,536 pounds/year	20,367 tons/year

How Do We Get There?

Phase 1 – Structural Practices



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Past Approach



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- DNR- Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program
- Cost-sharing 70% hard practices (e.g. manure pit construction/abandonment, barnyard runoff control, waterways)
- Various flat rates per acre for cropland practices (e.g. cover crops, reduced/no-tillage, contour farming)
- Only able to cost-share farmers to meet the WI Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions (APSP)-does not meet WQ objectives

Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions (APSP)



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- AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:

- Sheet, rill erosion
- Tillage setback
- Phosphorus index
- Manure storage facilities
- Process wastewater handling
- Clean water diversions
- Nutrient management

- MANURE MANAGEMENT PROHIBITIONS:

- No overflow of manure storage facilities.
- No unconfined manure piles in a water quality management area.
- No direct runoff from feedlots or stored manure into state waters.
- No unlimited livestock access to waters of the state in locations where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate or self-sustaining vegetative cover.

***Even if all farms met APSP we still couldn't meet the goals of the Fenwood Creek Watershed Management Plan OR the Wisconsin River TMDL Plan.**

Past Results:

Phase 1 Phosphorus Reductions

Phase 1 Reductions 2016-2020			
Practice	Acres Implemented	Phosphorus Reduction (pounds/year)	Soil Sediment (tons/year)
Non-Structural (cropland)	1,880 ac.	1,561	1688
Structural	N/A	1,876	207
Total		3,437	1,895

Cost per pound of phosphorus reduction: \$57 per pound of P

How Do We Get There?

Phase 2 – Cropland Practices

- Adoption of these management practices can cut phosphorus levels in half or more



MDV: Going from good to great



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- Multi-Discharger Variance (MDV) Program
- Working towards Watershed Management Plan and TMDL goals
- How we think we can get there:
 - Reward farmers that exceed APSP
 - Develop outcome-based incentives
 - Encourage a farm-wide approach
 - Encourage farmer ingenuity

MDV:

Going from good to great



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- Farmers meet APSP as an eligibility requirement
- CPZ staff will determine a farm-wide baseline Phosphorus Index (PI) level based on the past rotation.
- Future PI level based on the planned rotation.
- Reduce or maintain farm-wide PI ≤ 3
- Initial 3-year contract period

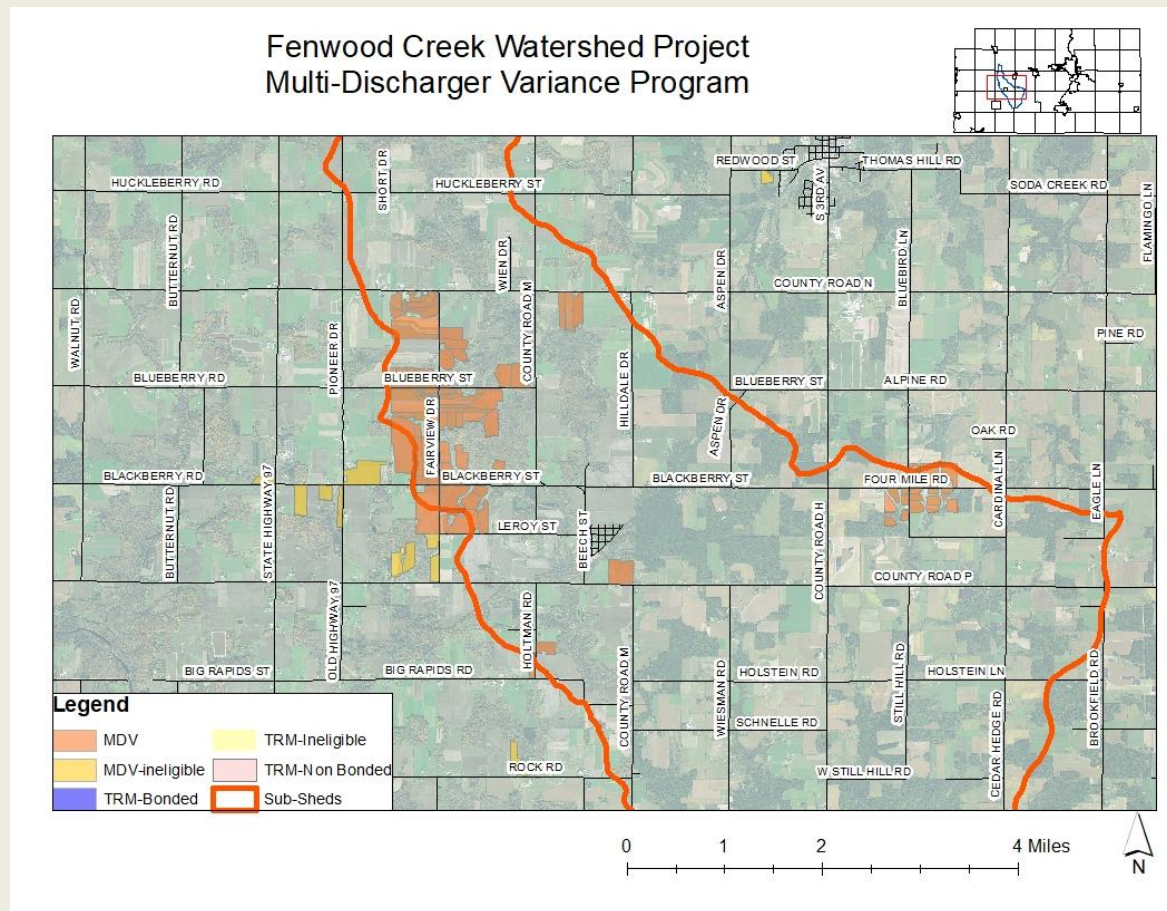
Cost-Share Tier	PI Level	Reduction Rate (\$/acre/year)	Maintenance Rate (\$/acre/year)	Example Practices to Help Achieve that PI Level
3	< 3	\$20.00	\$10.00	Reduced-tillage + cover crops
2	< 2	\$30.00	\$15.00	reduced-tillage + cover crops + longer rotations
1	< 1	\$40.00	\$20.00	no-till planting + cover crops; managed grazing

2020 Snapshot



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- Total of 1,214 acres within the Fenwood Creek Watershed cost-shared by MDV funds



Cost Efficiency



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& Zoning Department

Farm	Baseline PI	Planned PI	Acres	Avg. farm-wide P reduction (lbs./yr.)	Total cost (\$/year)	Cost/Pound (\$/lb./yr.)
1	3.5	2.9	410	246	\$8,200.00	\$33.33
2	3.1	0.8	180	414	\$7,200.00	\$17.39
3	4.4	2.7	201	342	\$4,020.00	\$11.75
4	3.3	1.1	264	581	\$7,920.00	\$13.63
5	3.7	2.9	159	127	\$3,180.00	\$25.03
			1,214 ac.	1,710 lbs/yr.	\$30,520.00/yr	

*The MDV program spends an average of **\$17.85/lb./yr.** on Phosphorus runoff reduction.

Year One Example: Triple K-C Dairy



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- In 2020 Keith Bauman of Triple K-C Dairy signed a three year agreement with Marathon County to reduce farm-wide average Phosphorus runoff down to less than one pound/acre.
- Keith worked with CPZ staff to plan a combination of practices that would accomplish this goal.
- In the past Keith had experimented with no-till and cereal rye cover crops, but he decided to take the next step this year.



Year One Example: Triple K-C Dairy



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- In the end he agreed to no-till 100% of his corn and soybeans, inter-seed cover crops in corn, and fall seed cereal rye following soybeans.
- Today Keith is impressed by his results and is considering no-tilling alfalfa and integrating cereal rye grain as part of his rotation.
- Leading up to the growing season Keith attended field days and connected with more experienced farmers to make certain he was successful.



How Do We Get There?

Community Engagement



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& Zoning Department

- The Eau Pleine Partnership for Integrated Conservation (EPPIC) first met during December of 2017. The group consisted of an array of stakeholders including farmers, shoreline owners, ag retailers, equipment dealers, and conservation oriented government and non-governmental stakeholders.
- Networking and coordination between stakeholders through EPPIC has accelerated management practice changes.



Challenges and Opportunities



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Challenges

- Split farm acres – not all farm acres are within the eligible watershed
- Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) updates – not every year goes as planned
- Funding to cover the whole watershed
\$300,000 per year

Opportunities

- Farmer NM classes for MDV participants

2022 Strategic Plan Goal:

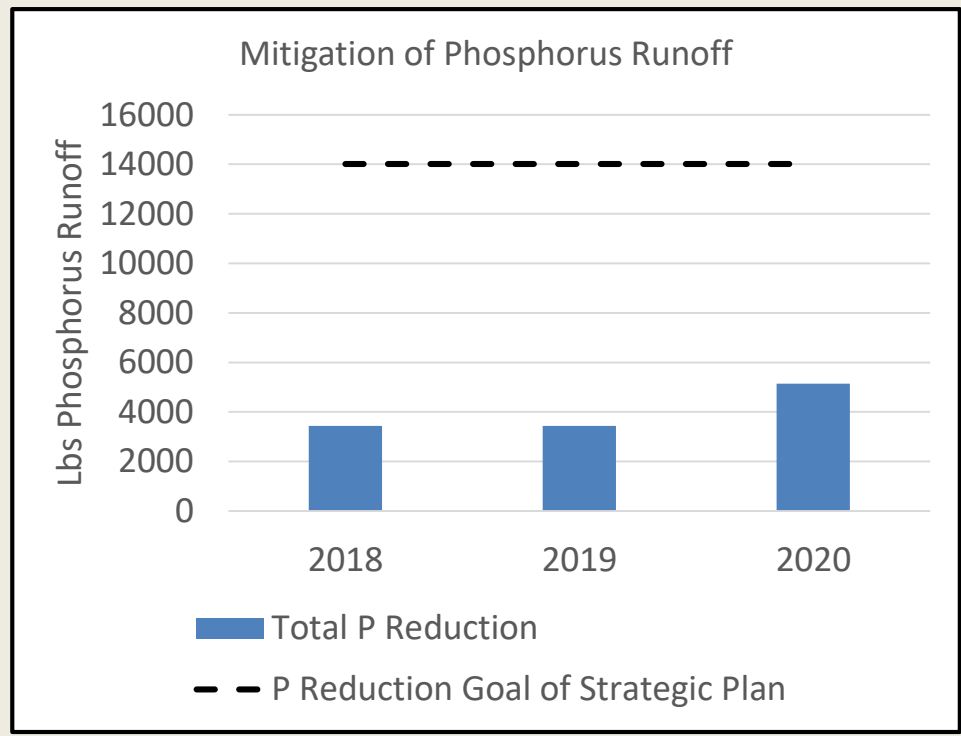


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By December 31, 2022, phosphorous from cropland and farmsteads in the Fenwood Creek Watershed will be reduced by 20% or 14,016 pounds.

Baseline: 70,080 pounds in 2018
Source: Nine Element Plan (EPA*)

Outcome Measure
1



MDV approach has demonstrated a blueprint for success

2022 Funds needed



- Additional Phosphorus reduction needed to meet 2022 goal
 - 14,016 goal – 5146 lbs to date = 8870 lbs remain
- 8870 lbs @ \$20 per lb = \$177,400 per year to landowners plus \$50,000 to staff and administer Total \$227,400 per year round to \$230,000

- Options for Funding in 2022
 - Special request to State of WI for Fenwood Pilot project
 - \$230,000 per year for the next two years
 - New budget request to Marathon County for 2022 and 2023
 - \$230,000 per year for the next two years

- Note: a plan is being put into place to achieve 35 ft. buffers in the Fenwood using grant funds.

Funds to meet full plan goals



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- Fenwood Creek plan goals 31,536 lbs of phosphorus for both farmstead and cropland phosphorus reduction. 60% of Phosphorus reduction goal
- Additional Phosphorus reduction needed to meet
 - 31,536 - 5146 lbs to date = 26,390 lbs remain
 - 26,390 lbs @ \$20 per lb = \$527,800 per year to landowners plus \$80,000 to staff and administer Total \$607,800 per year round to \$610,000 per year for six years
- Options for full Funding
 - Special request to State of WI for Fenwood Pilot project
 - \$610,000 per year for the next six years
 - New budget request to Marathon County for 2022-2027
 - \$610,000 per year for the next six years

Outcome



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- ERC will put in place a successful model to reduce phosphorus in all impaired waters by the end of 2022
- Set the stage for a policy discussion on how the Land and Water Resource Management Plan policy discussion on how to reach established TMDL goals of a cropland phosphorus goal of 2.5 lbs per acre or less and 35 ft buffers along agricultural lands will be achieved.



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Questions, Discussion? Next Steps...

An opportunity for a new approach to Sediment and Phosphorus Management: The Fenwood Pilot Project by Paul Daigle

Note: This draft proposal is developed upon request of the Environmental Resource Committee for the Executive Committee to address a new strategy and funding for a “Pilot Watershed Project”.

Purpose:

The time is now for a new approach in Fenwood Creek Watershed that will lower phosphorus and sediment levels by over 60%, one that is not prescriptive to farmers but easy to understand, and can achieve the desired outcomes. It entails a base level of conservation that all farmers must meet, requiring full implementation of the State agricultural performance standards and manure management prohibitions. If implemented, these requirements will raise the bar for all farmers and bring them to a base level of conservation. It would also provide incentives for superior farming systems that achieve, farm scale, high performance levels by lowering sediment and phosphorus levels by 60% lower than the State maximum levels. These farmers would be rewarded for changing management and based on their actual performance; the lower the levels of phosphorus and sediment leaving the land, the greater the reward. This approach would reward the best and challenge the rest, regardless of farm size or land management system.

Current Situation:

The Fenwood Watershed, as a sub-watershed of the Big Eau Pleine watershed, has been part of the past priority watershed projects. It has been targeted for nutrient management efforts, State performance standards and prohibitions, and animal waste management, yet the waters remain impaired. In fact, recent soil erosion survey results indicate erosion rates have increased slightly again since the last survey. The Fenwood Creek watershed drains approximately 39 square miles (24,958 acres) of land into the Big Eau Pleine (BEP) reservoir. The Big Eau Pleine reservoir has experienced chronic and historic water quality problems which have resulted in minor and major fish kills. The last major fish kill was in 2009, which initiated a task force to identify the problems and suggest solutions for remediation of the problems. One of which was to establish a “Pilot Project” in the Fenwood to try different strategies to increase the adoption of conservation practices proven to reduce non-point runoff. The Fenwood Creek Pilot project was established to provide education, planning, and technical assistance within the watershed to provide a blueprint for the Greater Big Eau Pleine watershed. The pilot project recognizes that a new approach and effort is needed.

Background and Historical Information: The Fenwood Creek is similar to many small and large scale impaired watersheds in the State of Wisconsin. Phosphorus and sediment loads are impairing the water quality of downstream water bodies from runoff pollution, primarily from agriculture. Traditional conservation approaches have had varying levels of success, but none have improved water quality to the point where the water body is removed from the DNR impaired waters listing. Past efforts have relied upon voluntary cooperation of farmers and the use of cost sharing to ease the financial burden of practice installation. This method had little community wide engagement or support. It relied upon the experts in various government agencies to develop conservation plans for individual farmers with recommended best management practices to achieve the desired goals. The results were disappointing with 20-30% farmer participation. The current producer-led watershed groups are having similar levels of participation as well.

An opportunity for a new approach:

Require basic conservation for all land, provide incentives for superior levels of management and performance, and engage the community stakeholders in the effort:

The time has come for all landowners to meet the State performance standards and manure management prohibitions. According to State law, all agricultural lands must meet agricultural performance standards and manure management prohibitions. There is currently a requirement that cost sharing must be provided to meet these conditions. The State agricultural performance standards and manure management prohibitions were enacted in 2002 based upon the recommendations of eight years of work by the DNR task force called the Animal Waste Advisory Committee *(see footnote). Their recommendations are based upon a basic common sense set of criteria for conservation, established by the committee that should be met by all landowners. These provisions have actually been State law for 18 years, but they require an offer of cost share to enforce the rules. A requirement to enter into this pilot program to receive financial incentives is that all applicants meet these basic performance standards and prohibitions to qualify.

The common sense basic conservation criteria that all landowners would need to meet are as follows:

Agricultural performance standards

- Sheet, rill and wind erosion: All cropped fields shall meet the tolerable (T) soil erosion rate established for that soil.
- Tillage setback: No tillage operations may be conducted within 5-20 feet of the top of the channel of surface waters.
- Phosphorus index: Croplands, pastures, and winter grazing areas shall average a phosphorus index of 6 or less over the accounting period and may not exceed a phosphorus index of 12 in any individual year within the accounting period.
- Manure storage facilities: All new, substantially altered, or abandoned manure storage facilities shall be constructed, maintained or abandoned in accordance with accepted standards. Failing and leaking existing facilities posing an imminent threat to public health or fish and aquatic life or violate groundwater standards shall be upgraded or replaced.
- Process wastewater handling: There may be no significant discharge of process wastewater to waters of the state.
- Clean water diversions: Runoff from agricultural buildings and fields shall be diverted away from contacting feedlots, manure storage areas and barnyards located within water quality management areas (300 feet from a stream or 1,000 feet from a lake or areas susceptible to groundwater contamination).
- Nutrient management: Agricultural operations applying nutrients to agricultural fields shall do so according to a nutrient management plan.

Manure management prohibitions

- No overflow of manure storage facilities.

- No unconfined manure piles in a water quality management area.
- No direct runoff from feedlots or stored manure into state waters.
- No unlimited livestock access to waters of the state in locations where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate or self-sustaining vegetative cover.

Reward superior levels of management and performance to include the following:

- Lands must meet or exceed all of the conditions above plus:
 - Phosphorus runoff of less than 3 lbs. per acre. (Phosphorus Index <3)
- Provide a new Incentive based performance system: Provides an increased incentive on each field with greatly reduced runoff. Does not favor one type of farm size or farming system over another. It rewards superior land management practices and facilities.

Performance based incentive program for all agricultural lands:			
Total Phosphorus:	Incentive installation phase first 3 years of implementation	Incentive base phase for 3 year maintenance of effort	Examples of general cropland practices required to meet incentive in the Fenwood Creek Watershed
< 3	\$20/acre/year	\$10/acre/year	Reduced tillage with cover crops/longer hay rotations with spring tillage
<2	\$30/acre/year	\$15/acre/year	Reduced tillage with cover crops, adding contouring and longer hay rotations, no winter spreading of manure
<1	\$40/acre/year	\$20/acre/year	No-till with cover crops/Managed grazing/Conservation Reserve/Tree planting/Perennial Forage, no winter spreading of manure

An example of how a farmer or landowner could earn and use this payment could be as follows: The farmer chooses to implement reduced tillage with cover crops on their 100 acre farm. This would qualify them for \$20 per acre or \$2000 per year for the first three years and \$10 per acre for the last three year or \$3000, for a grand total of \$5,000 earned incentive payment. This money could then be used for annual expenses related to implementing new practices as well as reducing risk during startup phase of a new management practice.

Annual and Total Pilot project costs, if implemented in the Fenwood Creek Watershed:

No additional cost sharing for State performance standards and prohibitions-Farmers could access traditional sources to meet these criteria, but would need to meet them to be eligible to receive incentives.

One full time Conservation Specialist for 6 years: \$80,000/year with benefits, total cost of \$480,000.

Incentive payments: Goal of reducing phosphorus by an additional 26,390 lbs. Current estimated cost under this effort is \$20 per pound. Annual cost of \$527,000/year, total cost of \$3,162,000.

Total annual cost: staffing and incentive payments \$610,000 (rounded) per year for six years.

Engaging the Fenwood Community in water quality improvements:

Past conservation efforts have not engaged the community in what it takes to have healthy soil and the resulting improved water quality. Marathon County along with several stakeholders worked with a broad group of partners over the last year to change the approach. The outcome was a broad base group of partners who have formed "The Eau Pleine Partnership for Integrated Conservation" (EPPIC). EPPIC is an up and coming community partnership based in Western Marathon County, the Fenwood Creek Watershed resides within the Big Eau Pleine watershed. EPPIC formed in late 2017 to search for solutions to soil and water quality issues within the Eau Pleine Watershed. In an effort to increase participation in land conservation, and improve soil health and water quality, the partnership was formed as a way to engage a much broader group of community stakeholders in improving the environment.

The group consists of stakeholders who represent a spectrum of interests including: farmers, farm groups, lake stewards, natural resource oriented organizations/agencies, agronomists, equipment dealers, and others. EPPIC's values can best be described by their mission statement, "Integrating resilience into the natural resources, community, and economy of the Eau Pleine Watershed." Through this mission, the group intends to develop long term strategies to improve soil health and water quality by engaging the community as a whole. Soil and water quality affect everybody in some capacity. While the issue has increasingly become more divisive over time, the goal of EPPIC is to unify people around the health and resiliency of the soil and water resources for which the economy is dependent upon to be prosperous. EPPIC will be relied upon to engage landowners and farmers at a much broader approach as all of the stakeholders work within their own respective groups to grow participation in land and water conservation.

Request of the Marathon County Executive Committee: The Environmental Resources Committee respectfully agreed by consensus to request the Executive Committee to seek "Pilot Project" funding to meet the highest priority project identified in the Land and Water Resource Management plan. The ERC requests the Executive Committee to seek \$610,000 per year for six years in State funding to meet the goals of the Fenwood Creek Watershed plan. If successful this effort will become a blue print for addressing the water quality impairments of many parts of Marathon County.

*The DNR animal waste advisory committee was established in 1994 to establish a statewide set of criteria to address the agricultural runoff. It was in response to the growing list of impaired waters in Wisconsin and most notably to the 1993 water borne cryptosporidium outbreak and infection of residents in Milwaukee. This outbreak resulted in the illness of over 400,000 residents, multiple deaths and an estimated cost of 93 million dollars at the time. The outbreak was blamed on livestock manure carrying the virus running into surface waters. The committee consisted of a wide group of stakeholders. The outcome of their work was the agricultural performance standards and manure management prohibitions, which become state law in 2002.

PRODUCTION AGREEMENT BETWEEN MARATHON COUNTY AND CITY OF WAUSAU

This Agreement is dated this _____ day of _____, 20 20 and is by and between Marathon County, hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY" and the City of Wausau, hereinafter referred to as "CITY."

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein, the parties hereby agree as follows:

TERMS

The term of this Production Agreement shall be from January 1, 20 21 through December 31, 20 22.

SCOPE OF WORK

It is the intent of this Agreement that CITY will provide a one camera, one person shoot, or recording through digital format, of a meeting or event, which includes production work, and broadcast live those meetings or events when a connection is available, notwithstanding technical difficulties which would prevent a live broadcast. "Production" includes the setup and take down of equipment, the actual recording of the event, and post recording editing work to produce a finished DVD of the recording. The final production will represent the meeting or event in its entirety.

COST

CITY agrees to provide to the COUNTY the production of (2) meetings or events per calendar month for \$ 3,650 per year. While the term of this Agreement covers 24 months, it is the intent of the parties that payment would be made on an annual basis for a total cost under the contract of \$ 7,300 for (2) years. There is no additional charge if the COUNTY meetings are produced within the corporate city limits of the City of Wausau, Wisconsin; if any of the (2) meetings in a given month should occur outside of the city limits of the City of Wausau, CITY will bill the COUNTY at the rate of \$30.00 per hour for travel time from City Hall to the meeting or event and the IRS mileage rate as a separate charge. With a minimum two (2) weeks advance notice, CITY will produce additional events, beyond the minimum (2) each month for an additional production charge, beyond the contract rate, at \$30.00 per hour, plus the standard IRS mileage charges, which additional charges shall be billed monthly and due within 30 days of receipt by the COUNTY.

CITY requires two weeks advance notice of any change in meeting dates.

RECORD

One (1) copy of any recording produced under this Agreement will be delivered to Marathon County Clerk in DVD form.

OWNERSHIP

COUNTY shall own the DVD's and their content, but agree to let CITY sell copies of recorded events in the form of DVD's or electronic files. CITY agrees to sell the DVD copies for a fee that covers only its costs.

ACCESS

All productions will be rebroadcast at a minimum of (2) times a week for (2) weeks following the meeting or event.

Once the production has been broadcast, it will be uploaded for viewing on demand, on Wausau Area Access Media's website, and CITY will provide a hyperlink to COUNTY for each production, within a week following the meeting or event.

REPRESENTATIVE

City of Wausau: David Dickinson
407 Grant Street
Wausau WI 54403

Marathon County : Lance Leonhard
500 Forest Street
Wausau, WI 54403

This covers all the terms of the Agreement and any changes or amendments to the Agreement shall be reduced to writing by both parties and signed by both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have signed this Agreement the date and year first above written.

MARATHON COUNTY

CITY OF WAUSAU

Lance Leonhard, County Administrator

Katie Rosenberg, Mayor

Leslie Kremer, City Clerk

Drafted by:
Anne L. Jacobson
City Attorney



Marathon County Board Standing Committees Webex Recordings

Hours	Description	\$ Per Hour	Total
9.0	Estimated staff hours uploading WebEx Video (after the day of the meeting) and monitoring YouTube Channel per month	\$22.00	\$198.00
		x 12 Months	\$2,376.00